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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XVIII.

GUTTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1834.

NO. 35.

**Debate on the President's Protest.**

**SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER.**  
*In the Senate of the U. S., May 7, 1834.*

**CONCLUDED.**

Having claimed for the Executive the especial guardianship of the Constitution, the protest proceeds to present a summary view of the powers which are supposed to be conferred on the Executive by that instrument. And it is to this part of the message, sir, that I would, more than to all others, call the particular attention of the Senate. I confess, that it was only upon careful re-perusal of the paper, that I perceived the extent to which its assertions of power reach. I do not speak, now, of the President's claims of power, as opposed to legislative authority, but of his opinions as to his own authority, duty, and responsibility, as connected with all other officers under the Government. He is of opinion that the whole executive power is vested in him, and that he is responsible for its entire exercise; that, among the duties imposed on him, is that of "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and that "being thus made responsible for the entire action of the executive department, it was but reasonable that the power of appointing, over-seeing, and controlling those who execute the laws—a power in its nature executive—should remain in his hands. It is, therefore, not only his right, but the Constitution makes it his duty, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, all officers of the United States whose appointments are not in the constitution otherwise provided for, with a proviso that the appointment of inferior officers may be vested in the President alone, in the courts of justice, or in the heads of departments."

The first proposition, then, which the protest asserts, in regard to the President's powers, as Executive Magistrate, is, that the general duty being imposed on him by the constitution, of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, he thereby becomes himself responsible for the conduct of every person employed in the Government; for the entire action, as the paper expresses it, of the executive department. This, sir, is very dangerous logic. I reject the inference altogether. No such responsibility, nor anything like it, follows from the general provision of the Constitution, making it his duty to see the laws executed. If it did, we should have, in fact, but one officer in the whole Government. The President would be every body. And the protest assumes to the President this whole responsibility for every other officer, for the very purpose of making the President every body, of annihilating every thing like independence, responsibility, or character in all other public agents. The whole responsibility is assumed, in order that it may be more plausibly argued that all officers of Government are, not agents of the law, but the President's agents, and therefore responsible to him alone. If he be responsible for the conduct of all officers, and they be responsible to him only, then it may be maintained that such officers are but his own agents, his substitutes, his deputies. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to assume the responsibility for all; and this, you will perceive, sir, is done, in the fullest manner, in the passages which I have read. Having thus assumed for the President the entire responsibility of the whole Government, the protest advances, boldly to its conclusion, and claims, at once, absolute power over all individuals in office, as being merely the President's agents. This is the language:—"The whole executive power being vested in the President, who is responsible for its exercise, it is a necessary consequence that he should have a right to employ agents of his own choice, to aid him in the performance of his duties, and to discharge them when he is no longer willing to be responsible for their acts."

This, sir, completes the work. This handsomely rounds off the whole executive system of executive authority. First, the President has the whole responsibility; and, then, being thus responsible for all, he has, and ought to have, the whole power. We have heard of political units, and our American Executive, as here represented, is, indeed, a unit. We have a charmingly simple Government! Instead of many officers in different departments, each having appropriate duties, and each responsible for his own duties, we are so fortunate as to have to deal with but one officer. The President carries on the Government; all the rest are but sub-contractors. Sir, whatever name we give him, we have but ONE EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

A blareus site in the centre of our system, and with his hundred hands touches every thing, moves every thing, controls every thing. I ask, sir, is this republicanism? Is this a Government of laws? Is this legal responsibility?

According to the protest, the very duties, which every officer under the Government performs, are the duties of the President himself. It says that the President has a right to employ agents of his own choice, to aid him in the performance of his duties.

Mr. President, if these doctrines be true, it is idle for us any longer to talk about any such thing as a government of laws. We have no government of laws, not even the semblance of shadow of it;

we have no legal responsibility. We have an Executive, consisting of one person, weighing all official power, & which is, to every effectual purpose, completely irresponsible. The President declares that he is "responsible for the entire action of the executive department." Responsible? What does he mean by being "responsible?" Does he mean legal responsibility? Certainly not. No such thing. Legal responsibility signifies liability to punishment for misconduct or mal-administration. But the protest does not mean that the President is liable to be impeached and punished, if a Secretary of State should commit treason, or a collector of the customs should be guilty of bribery, or if a Treasurer should embezzle the public money. It does not mean, and cannot mean, that he should be answerable for any such crime, or any such delinquency. What, then, is its notion of that responsibility, which it says the President is under for all officers, and which authorizes him to consider all officers as his own personal agents? Sir, it is merely responsibility to public opinion. It is a liability to be blamed; it is the chance of becoming unpopular—the danger of losing a re-election. Nothing else is meant in the world. It is the hazard of failing in any attempt or enterprise of ambition. This is all the responsibility to which the doctrines of the protest hold the President subject.

It is precisely the responsibility under which Cromwell acted, when he dispersed Parliament, telling its members, not in so many words, indeed, that they disobeyed the will of their constituents, but telling them that the People were sick of them, and that he drove them out "for the glory of God, and the good of the nation." It is precisely the responsibility upon which Bonaparte broke up the popular assembly of France. Is it not mean, sir, certainly, by these illustrations, to insinuate designs of violent usurpations against the President?—for from it; but I do mean to maintain that such responsibility as that with which the protest clothes him, is no legal responsibility, no constitutional responsibility, no republican responsibility; but a mere liability to loss of office, loss of character, and loss of fame, if he shall choose to violate the laws, and overturn the liberties of the country. It is such a responsibility as leaves every thing in his discretion, and his pleasure.

Sir, it exceeds human belief that any man should put sentiments, such as this paper contains, into public communication from the President to the Senate. They are sentiments which give us all one master. The protest asserts an absolute right to remove all persons from office, at pleasure; and for what reason? Because they are incompetent? Because they are incapable? Because they are remiss, negligent, or inattentive? No, sir, these are not the reasons. But he may discharge them, one and all, simply because "he is no longer willing to be responsible for their acts!" It insists on an absolute right in the President to direct and control every act of every officer of the Government, except the Judges.—It asserts this right of direct control over and over again. The President may go into the Treasury, among the auditors and comptrollers, and direct them how to settle every man's account; what abatements to make from one, what additions to another. He may go into the custom house, among collectors and appraisers, and may control estimates, reductions & appraisements. It is true, that these officers are sworn to discharge the duties of their respective offices honestly and fairly, according to their own best abilities; it is true, that many of them are liable to indictment for official misconduct, and others responsible, in suits of individuals, for damages and penalties, if such official misconduct be proved; but notwithstanding all this, the protest avers that all these officers are but the President's agents, that they are but aiding him in the discharge of his duties, that he is responsible for their conduct, and that they are removable at his will and pleasure. And it is under this view of his own authority, that the President calls the secretaries his secretaries, not once only, but repeatedly. After half a century's administration of this Government, sir; after we have endeavored, by statute upon statute, and by provision following provision, to define and limit official authority; to assign particular duties to particular public servants; to define those duties; to create penalties for their violation; to adjust accurately the responsibility of each agent, with his own powers and his own duties; to establish the prevalence of equal rule; to make the law, as far as possible, every thing, and individual will, as far as possible, nothing; after all this, the astounding assertion rings in our ears, that, throughout the whole range of official agency, in its smallest ramifications, as well as in its larger masses, there is but ONE RESPONSIBILITY, ONE DISCRETION, ONE WILL!

True, indeed, is it, sir, if these sentiments be maintained, true, indeed, is it, that a President of the United States may well repeat, from Napoleon, what he repeated

from Louis the 14th, "I am the State."

The argument by which the writer of the protest endeavors to establish the President's claim to this vast mass of accumulated authority, is founded on the provision of the Constitution that the Executive power shall be vested in the President; but what, and how much executive

power, and how limited? To this question I should answer, look to the Constitution and see; examine the particulars of the grant, and learn what that executive power is, which is given to the President, either by express words or by necessary implication. But so the writer of this protest does not reason. He takes these words of the Constitution, as being, of themselves, a general original grant of all executive power to the President, subject only to such express limitations as the Constitution prescribes. This is clearly the writer's view of the subject, unless, indeed, he goes behind the Constitution altogether, as some expressions would intimate, to search elsewhere for sources of executive power. Thus the protest says, that it is not only the right of the President, but that the Constitution makes it his duty, to appoint persons to office; as if the right existed before the Constitution created the duty. It speaks, too, of All liberty, as we know, all popular privileges, as, indeed, the word itself imports, were formerly considered as favors and concessions from the monarch. But whenever and wherever civil freedom could get a foothold, and could maintain itself, these favors were turned into rights. Before and during the reigns of the princes of the Stuart family, they were acknowledged only as favors or privileges, graciously allowed, although, even then, whenever opportunity offered, as in the instance to which I alluded just now, they were contended as rights; and by the revolution of 1688, they were acknowledged as rights in England, by the prince who ascended the throne, and as the condition on which he was allowed to sit upon it. But, with us, there never was a time when we acknowledged original, unrestrained, sovereign power over us.—Our Constitutions are not made to limit and restrain pre-existing authority. They are the instruments by which the people confer power on their own servants. If I may use a legal phrase, the people are grantors, not grantees. They give to the Government, and to each branch of it, all the power it possesses, or can possess; and what is not given, they retain. In England, before her revolution, and in the rest of Europe since, if we would know the extent of liberty or popular right, we must go to grants, to charters, to allowances, and indulgences. But, with us, we go to grants and to constitutions to learn the extent of the powers of Government. No political power is more original than the Constitution; none is possessed which is not there granted; and the grant, and the limitations in the grant, are in the same instrument.

The powers, therefore, belonging to any branch of our Government, are to be construed and settled, not by remote analogies, drawn from other Governments,

but from the words of the grant itself, in their plain sense and necessary import, and according to an interpretation consistent with our own history, and the spirit of our own institutions. And I will never agree that a President of the U. States holds the whole undivided power of office in his own hands, upon the theory that he is responsible for the entire action of the whole body of those engaged in carrying on the Government, and executing the laws. Such a responsibility is purely ideal, delusive, and vain. There is, there can be, no substantial responsibility, any farther than every individual is answerable, not merely in his reputation, but to the law, for the faithful discharge of his own appropriate duties. Again and again we hear it said, that the President is responsible to the American people! That he is responsible to the bar of public opinion! For whatever he does, he assumes accountability to the American people! For whatever he omits, he expects to be brought to the high bar of public opinion! And this is thought enough for a limited, restrained, Republican Government! An undefined, undefinable, ideal responsibility to the public judgment! Sir, if all this mean any thing, if it be not empty sound, it means no less than that the President may do any thing and every thing which he may expect to be tolerated in doing. He may go just so far as he thinks it safe to go; and Cromwell and Bonaparte went no farther. I ask again, sir, is this legal responsibility? Is this the true nature of a Government with written laws and limited powers? And allow me, sir, to ask, too, if an Executive Magistrate, while professing to act under the constitution, is restrained only by this responsibility to public opinion, what prevents him, on the same responsibility, from proposing a change in that constitution? Why may he not say "I am about to introduce new forms, new principles, and with a new spirit; I am about to try a political experiment; on a great scale; and when I get through it, I shall be responsible to the American people, I shall be answerable to the bar of public opinion?"

Connected, sir, with the idea of this airy and unreal responsibility to the public, is another sentiment, which, of late, we hear frequently expressed; and that is, that the President is the direct representative of the American People. This

is declared in the protest in so many words: "The President," says the protest, "is the direct representative of the American People." Now, sir, this is not the language of the Constitution. The Constitution nowhere fails him the representative of the American People, still less their direct representative. It could

not do so with the least propriety. He

eagerly adopts.

In asserting power for an American President, I prefer he should attempt to maintain his assertions on American reasons. I know not, sir, who the writer was, (I wish I did;) but, whenever he was,

it is manifest that he argues this part of his case, throughout, on the principles of the Constitution of England. It is true,

that in England the King is regarded as

the original fountain of all honor and all

office; and that, accordingly, indeed, he pos-

sesses all political power of every kind.

It is true that this mass of authority, in

the history of that Government, has been

diminished, restrained, and uncontrolled

by charters, by immunities, by grants,

and by various modifications, which the

friends of liberty have, at different peri-

ods, been able to obtain or impose.

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not do so with the least propriety. He is not chosen directly by the People, but by a body of electors, some of whom are chosen by the People, and some of whom are appointed by the State Legislatures.

Where, then, is the authority for saying that the President is the direct representative of the American People?

The Constitution calls the members of the other House Representatives, and declares that they shall be chosen by the People; and there are no other direct or immediate representatives of the People in this Government.

The Constitution denominates the President simply the President of the U. States; it points out the complex mode of electing him, defines his powers and duties, and imposes limits and restraints on his authority.

With these powers and duties, and under these restraints, he becomes, when chosen, President of the U. States. This is his character, and the denomination of his office.

How is it, then, that on this official character, thus cautiously created, limited, and defined, he is to engrave another, and a very imposing character of the direct representative of the American People?

I hold this, sir, to be mere assumption, and dangerous assumption. If he is the representative of all the American People, he is the only representative which they all have. Nobody else pretends to represent all the People. And if he may be allowed to consider himself as the sole representative of the American People, and is to act under no other responsibility than such as I have already described, then, I say, sir, that the Government (I will not say the People) has already a master. I deny the sentiment, therefore, and I protest against the language; neither the sentiment nor the language is to be found in the Constitution of the country; and whosoever is not satisfied to describe the powers of the President in the language of the Constitution, may justly be suspected of being at least satisfied with the powers themselves.

The President is President. His office and his name of office are known, and both are fixed and described by law. Being commander of the Army and Navy, holding the power of nominating to office and removing from office, and being, by these powers, the fountain of all patronage and all favor, what does he become if he be allowed to superadd to all this, the character of single representative of the American People?

He may speak in the name of the nation, may undertake to wield the power of the nation; and who shall gainsay him, in whatsoever he chooses to pronounce as to the nation's will?

I will now, sir, ask leave to recap



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

influence of the temptation, and fulfilled expectations which were probably entertained by the President, it is hardly worth while to inquire. The acquisition of a splendid mission was within his grasp, in the contingency of his promoting the President's views, as the certain loss of it was the inevitable consequence of his placing himself in an attitude of opposing them. It is perfectly notorious that, by his adherence to particular Executive measures, he has separated himself from the people of his district, and the Legislature of his State. It is also well known that, in the cast of certain important Committees, and in the discharge of the ordinary duties of presiding officer of the House, he has excited much dissatisfaction so much, that, although it is upwards of three weeks since he resigned the Chair, the House has not adopted the customary vote of thanks.

An example of a more direct, daring, and dangerous influence brought to bear, in a critical period, by the President, upon the presiding officer of the House of Representatives, cannot well be imagined. And if the Senate had confirmed the appointment of Mr. Stevenson, all further resistance to the appointment of *Members of Congress*, under any circumstances, would be vain and useless.

The whole proceedings of the Senate, so far as the injunction of secrecy has been removed, are now submitted to the public, which will draw its own conclusions.

Among the measures of the present session, which are likely to become laws, are the bills for regulating the currency of foreign and domestic Gold Coins, which are not unimportant, but to which a consequence has been given in some of the journals of the day to which they are not entitled.

The whole effect of this legislation, if carried out into law, will be, as we understand it, to readjust the proportion of value between Gold and Silver Coin. By our law, as it now stands, that proportion is as 15 to 1. But that proportion puts gold relatively too low, as is shown by the fact of its being exported to countries where it bears a higher relative value. At other mints than ours, the proportion of silver to gold is as 15 to 1, up as high as 16 to 1. In Spain, for example, and in the Governments of South America originally established by Spain, the value is at 16 to 1. The effect of thus undervaluing gold is that nearly all our gold goes abroad for a better market than our own, and leaves silver, to all practical purposes, the only metallic basis of our circulation.

The inhabitants of Boston, New York, and other commercial places have petitioned Congress on this subject with great earnestness. Some weeks ago, it may be recollect, several petitions on this subject were presented in the Senate, and the Committee on Finance of that body avowed their readiness to move in the matter, if the other House did not. Since then the subject has undergone decisive action in the House of Representatives, and the Gold Coin bills, having passed both bodies, are now before the Senate.

The bill which proposes to establish a new proportion between gold and silver fixes it at 16 for 1. The only doubt as to the expediency of this measure may be, whether it be not rating gold a little too high. The more exact proportion is supposed, by those who have examined the subject, to be as 15.865 to 1. The Southern gold-producing country, however, being naturally anxious that gold should be placed at a high valuation as will be safe, it is most likely that the proportion proposed to be established by the bill of the House will not be disturbed, and that the bill will become a law as it stands.

This measure, it will be seen at once, can have no considerable effect on currency and exchange. Paper of some sort (credit, in a word,) must ever, in free countries, constitute the mass of the circulating medium. A golden eagle is a pretty thing, but a good ten dollar bank-note is a more useful one, from the facility with which it can be transferred and remitted. Still more valuable in larger amounts, of course, is good paper than metal. Let a single fact illustrate this position: The office of the Bank of the U. States, at New Orleans, advertises, on the 6th of this month, to draw checks at par on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. A merchant at New Orleans, who wishes to remit one thousand dollars, or ten thousand dollars, so long as the Bank of the United States exists, to New York, can do it without the least possible risk, and without any other expense than that of postage, by means of a bank draft. If he had no other means of remitting it than in the shape of gold and silver coin, the remittance of his thousand dollars (with equal assurance of safety) would cost him twenty dollars, and he could not, in ordinary times, remit any larger amount at any less proportionate cost. The madness and folly of pulling down, or even tampering with, a system which works so happily, are beyond the reach of either fact or argument.

Nat. Int.

as Senator, that a majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania were opposed to the removal of the deposits. Now he averred in the face of the whole Senate, that he had never publicly or privately said any such thing; nor should he now presume an opinion the one way or the other. What he had said on the subject was strictly confined to the opinions of the petitioners whose memorials he was at the time about to present; and then only in cases where he had been by letter, or otherwise, requested to do so. Why, sir, said Mr. M'K., it might be considered presumptuous, if not impudent, for a Pennsylvania Senator to venture an opinion on this floor, as to the general political character of the State, when there are so many other gentlemen on either side of the question who seem to understand precisely, not only what the present sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania is, but what it will be in time to come: and from these erroneous statements, it had been ungenerously inferred that he, Mr. M'K., was not quite as good a Jackson man as he ought to be. It was not, he said, because he was apprehensive, if this should reach the ears of the Executive, that it would deprive himself and his family of their daily bread, that he noticed it! but he did not like to risk the injurious effects that might result to his State and constituents, by thus insidiously frittering away his well known influence with the present Administration. He had, on another occasion, said he would vote to restore the deposits—not because his own mind had changed: nor because he believed that the restoration would afford the desired relief, but because a very large majority of his constituents, who had expressed any opinion on the subject, had asked for a restoration of the deposits as a measure of relief; and for so doing, he had been prescribed and denounced as a traitor, by a certain well disciplined corps, who had ceased not, day nor night, to pursue him since a certain period in 1829. He did not complain of this; very far from it. He ought rather to rejoice. For though he could, in truth, boast of as true and faithful friends as any man ever had, he had long been convinced that his enemies had rendered him more essential service than his friends.

But, said Mr. M'Kean, how stands this case? He held in his hand a statement, made by one of the under secretaries, from the Senate files, showing the number of individuals from Pennsylvania who had petitioned that body to restore the deposits, and also the number of those who had remonstrated against the restoration. This included all who had actually signed memorials, on both sides, which had been presented to the Senate during the present session, from Pennsylvania, and stands thus: from the counties of Union, Cambria, Northampton, Cumberland, Montgomery, Adams, Mifflin, Northumberland, Bradford, Susquehanna, Chester, Delaware, Lycoming, Huntingdon, Franklin, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Berks, Allegheny, Philadelphia county and city, Pittsburg, Moyamensing and Southwark, Oxford, Byberry, Weynesborough, Tamaqua, Germantown, Bristol, Pottsville, and Munsey Creek, (towns and villages,) forty different memorials signed by thirty-eight thousand and seven hundred freemen of Pennsylvania, complaining of distress, and praying for a restoration of the deposits; and opposed to this, from Pennsylvania, are six, and only six, memorials from Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, and the county of Schuylkill, signed by only five hundred and seventy-one individuals, who remonstrate against the restoration of the deposits, exhibiting a disparity of more than 67 to 1, and an aggregate majority of thirty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-nine in favor of restoring the deposits. What is the duty of a faithful representative of the People, under such circumstances? Shall he, because all have not complained, turn a deaf ear to thirty-nine thousand who have laid their petitions at his feet? In giving his vote for the restoration of the deposits, he had not consulted the mere will of the Executive, nor that of any other individual; nay, he had not consulted his own will.

He was what he professed to be, the sincere friend of Andrew Jackson, though he detested many of the reptiles that were basking in the beams of his effulgence; and without an authority, presuming to act and speak in his name. But he was also on that floor, the humble representative in part of the people of Pennsylvania, and if he understood their interest, and knew their will on questions of mere expediency, he would advocate the one and obey the other, please or displease whom it might. He was a party man as far as conscience would permit. He authorized and condemned alike, a captious opposition, and a blind and sycophantic devotion to any administration.

He desired to examine this a little further. He had another statement, made out by the same officer from the files of the Senate, showing that there had also been presented from Pennsylvania, resolutions and proceedings of thirty-five meetings of the People in their primary assemblies. Also, eleven corporate bodies and resolutions, and proceedings of one general State Convention, making in all forty-seven; all recommending that the public deposits be restored; and on the other side, there have been only resolutions of twelve meetings of citizens opposed to the restoration presented to the Senate from Pennsylvania.

Supposing the question to be tested exclusively on party ground, and let the friends of Gen. Jackson only be heard, he was conceivably within bounds when he said, that of the thirty-eight thousand seven hundred petitioners, there was at least 8000 of them Gen. Jackson's sincere friends, and very many of them his most active supporters; and several of them, as well as himself, were members of the electoral college in 1822, and gave him their votes. Then we have 8000 against

571; about 14 Jackson men in favor, to one Jackson man opposed to the restoration. So consider it in what light you please, either as a question of general expediency, or as a purely party question, his vote was correct; if the will of the people, as expressed, was to be considered at all binding, upon the Representative. He had conscientiously listened to the complaints of the People; and if that be treason, let his enemies think the worse of it.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.



ADAMS SENTINEL  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. June 30, 1831.

✓ Flour in Baltimore \$5 to \$5 12.

**Lafayette.**—A meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg is requested at the Court-house *This Evening*, to consider light, to take into consideration the propriety of paying funeral honors to the distinguished Lafayette.

We are requested to state, that the Stores in this place will be closed on the 4th of July.

Under the expectation that the "Aurora" would take an active stand against executive usurpation, we published a prospectus for its revival. Since that, we have seen a publication from its contemplated editor, justifying the President in all his late erroneous conduct.—We have, in consequence, removed the prospectus from our columns.

The hail-storm of yesterday week was very destructive to the grain and corn crops, two or three miles below this town.—In some instances, we regret to say, more than one-half was destroyed.

**Cattle Sale.**—The sale of the Stock of the late JACOB DARR, Esq. of York, took place on Thursday last: As an evidence of the value of the breed of Cattle raised by him, we give the following list of prices which were obtained at the sale for some of the stock:

Full-blood Cow, sold for	\$150 00
" Heifer,	130 00
" 11 months,	86 25
" Calf, 3 "	60 50
" Bull, 15 "	181 00
3 quarter Heifer, 24 "	70 00
" " "	64 00
Seven-eighths Calf, 3 "	30 25

Our readers will find it mentioned in another part of our paper to-day, that Mr. TANEY and Mr. STEVENSON, who were nominated to the Senate, have been rejected by that body. Mr. TANEY immediately resigned his situation as Secretary of State. By our advices from Washington, we learn, that on Friday evening the President nominated to the Senate, Mr. FORSYTH, (Senator from Geo.) as Secretary of State; Mr. WOODBURY, (at present Secretary of the Navy,) as

Secretary of the Treasury; and Mr. WILKINS (Senator from Penn.) as Secretary of the Navy. The two former were immediately confirmed by the Senate—of the latter we have not heard.

The disturbances on the rail-road have ceased; and a regular treaty of peace has been entered into between the contending parties.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The session of Congress, it is now certain, will close on Monday next, according to the resolution which some days ago passed both Houses, and is now irrevocable without the consent of both.

Both Houses sat last night to an hour much later than that at which this paper was necessarily put to press. In the House of REPRESENTATIVES a great variety of business was acted on in the course of the day and night, amongst which the bill for paying certain Georgia Claims was, after debate, PASSED by a voice of 90 to 60; the Fortification bill was also PASSED; the Light House bill was PASSED, by 105 votes to 61; the West Point Appropriation bill was PASSED, 119 to 55. These bills all have yet to pass the Senate.

The Cumberland Road bill has been approved by the President, and is now a law. It appropriates \$200,000 for continuing the road in Ohio, \$150,000 for Indiana, and \$100,000 for Illinois—\$450,000 in all.

The further sum of \$300,000 is appropriated for repairs of the Road on this side of the Ohio, and to carry into effect the laws of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. When that amount is exhausted, the act directs the road to be surrendered to the States within which it lies—the United States to be discharged from all further liabilities for repair.

Not to be outdone by the Senate, a Resolution yesterday passed the House of Representatives, at the suggestion of the Post Office Committee of that body, to appoint a select Committee, to sit during the recess, to investigate and report upon the affairs of the Post Office Department. As no debate preceded or accompanied this motion, we are somewhat at a loss how to take it. If this Committee be intended to follow up the good work in which the Senate has been the pioneer,

it will be well. If this Committee be intended for any other purpose, it is very certain that it will not answer that purpose. Nothing but full inquiry and development of the abuses, now admitted to exist, can satisfy the country.

Col. CROCKETT says, the appointment of this Committee puts him in mind of what sometimes happens away up yonder in his country. A bear will catch a stray hog on the outskirts of a plantation, and devour him entirely, from snout to tail, except his bones. The owner of the plantation, mighty wroth at this depreciation, when he finds it out, will load his rifle, mount a tree, and, perched in it all night long, will watch the place where the bear had eat up his hog.—Nat. Int.

**More Shipwrecks.**—The Montreal Gazette, of Thursday last, contains some particulars of two other losses at sea, not hitherto reported. One, the Proselyte of Limerick, with 223 passengers, all of whom have been safely landed at Richibucto, (Nova Scotia,) in a lamentable state of misery, and the other, name unknown, and her destination described, as being from the west of England, with two hundred and eighty passengers, seven of whom only are saved.

Captain Morris, and thirty-six of the passengers of the Isabella, wrecked on St. Paul's Island, have reached Miramichi. The Cape Bretonian gives a detail of the burial of some of the bodies of the two hundred and forty-eight persons who perished in the Astrea, off the rocks of the Little Loran Head. The fishermen, who dwell near the scene of disaster, have been engaged in rescuing the bodies from the deep and committing them to a rude but decent grave. About twelve bodies a day are obtained and regularly buried before sunset.—N. Y. Com. Advt.

Resolutions, very strong and decisive, against the conduct of the Post-Master General, have passed the Senate, with great unanimity.

**WARRIOR.**—On Thursday last, by the Rev. F. Rutherford, Mr. John Smith, of Cumberland township, to Miss Eliza Anders, of Taney-Town, Md.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Valentine Hough, of Hamilton township, aged 81 years.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Sarah McAleer, wife of Mr. Charles McAleer, of Cumberland township.

At Hanover, on the 21st inst. Mr. John Adam Forney, in the 77th year of his age.

At Economy, Beaver county, Pa. on Tuesday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mr. FREDERICK RAPP, in the 60th year of his age.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American.—The best materials and ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the paper.

The literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose peculiarities it is principally devoted.

Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste fiction, and the absence of wanton sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are nobly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of illustrious women; Anecdotes, untainted by indecent innuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the Work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Persons remitting TEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting FIFTY DOLLARS shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring TEN new Subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound. Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid.)

JUN 30.

R. MARTIN.

Gettysburg; June 30.

If

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:

Arndt's True Christianity,

Fox's Book of Martyrs,

Psalterpiel,

Stark's Prayer Book,

Wandlende Seelen,

Fräncke's Leben,

Haberman's Prayer-book,

Dr. Schmucker's Church History,

Lutheran Hymn-books,

Reformed do.

Gemeinschaftliche do.

Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,

Menz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

If

At an Orphans' Court

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the third day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before Daniel Shaffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## PROSPECT.

## INFIDELITY.

Thou who scornest truth divine,  
Say what joy, what hope is thine?  
Is this world enough for thee?  
No; for care corrodes thy heart.  
Art thou willing to depart?  
No; thy nature bids thee shrink  
From the void abyss's brink.  
Thou mayst laugh in broad sunshine;  
Scot, when sparkles the red wine;  
Thou must tremble when deep night  
Shuts the pageants from thy sight.  
Morning comes, and then blasphemy;  
Yet another day thou dreamest  
Thine, but soon its light will wane;  
Then thy warning comes again.  
There's a morrow with no light—  
Broad and blazing, endles light  
Should it dawn thy dreams o'erake,  
Better thou didst never wake!

## WIT'S GIBBONIANOUS.

*Transference of Vital Power.*—A not uncommon cause of loss of vital powers is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained, has been long remarked, and it is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been most unaccountably overlooked in medicine. I have, on several occasions, met with the counterpart of the following case:—I was, a few years since, connected about a pale, sickly and thin boy, of about five or six years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was a slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength, and of the energy of all the functions—what his mother very aptly termed, a gradual blight. After inquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a very robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grandmother, a very aged person, took him to sleep with her; and he soon after lost his good looks, and he had continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from his aged parent, and prescribed tonics, changes of air, &c. The recovery was rapid.—Dr. Copeland.

*A Depopulated Village.*—The following is an extract of a letter from a traveler, dated St. Louis:

A few miles below Alton on the Mississippi, I passed a deserted village, the whole population of which had been destroyed by the 'Mill Sickness.' The hamlet consisted of a couple of mills and a number of frame houses, not one of which was now tenanted; but the dried weeds of last year cracked the threshold of the later, and the raceways of the mills were cumbered up with floating timber, while the green slime of two summers hung heavy upon their motionless wheels. Not an object but ourselves moved thro' the silent town and the very crows themselves seemed to make a circuit around the fatal place when they came in view of the thickly sown burial ground on the skirts of the deserted village.

## FALSE PRETENCES.

Charles Haynes, a merchant of Boston, who was sometime since convicted in N. York, of obtaining goods to the amount of \$713 50, by false pretences, was, on Saturday last, sentenced to an imprisonment in Sing Sing, for three years. The prisoner, formerly a respectable citizen, had become involved to between seventy and eighty thousand dollars, far beyond his means; and, with a knowledge of this fact, had last fall obtained goods from various houses in N. York, to about \$30,000. The Recorder adverted to the testimony given on the trial, as disclosing a plain case of deliberate fraud, palliated by no redeeming circumstances, and such as made it the duty of the Court to punish the convict to the utmost rigor of the law. Phil. Inq.

A Portland paper gives a most moving account of an old man of that city, aged 79 years, who lately attempted to cut off his own head. He laid his head, it seems, upon a log, and commenced a regular process of chopping it with an axe. Failing to get into the place where either people keep their brains, he turned the back of the axe and pummelled away upon his cranium until he was discovered by his son.

By the explosion of 40 pounds of gunpowder in one of the English collieries, a boy was blown literally to atoms, no portion of his body or limbs could be discovered; particles of flesh about the size of the finger could only be traced to give evidence of the complete annihilation of a fellow creature.

The Western Methodist, edited by Rev. John N. Mastit, states that a gentleman distinguished for his liberal enterprises and extensive charities, has recently paid one hundred dollars in advance for forty years' subscription to that paper.

A man lately made a Justice of the Peace, was asked what could be done with the man who committed suicide. The squire answered with much magisterial gravity, that he must be confined in the State Prison, for hard labor during life!

*Cruelty.*—The paper contains an account of an extraordinary match which took place on the Centreville Trotting Course last Saturday. Mr. B. R. Thiel bet fifteen hundred dollars that he would trot a fine pair of horses which he owned, one hundred miles over the course, in harness, in the space of ten hours. The bet being accepted, the noble animals were sent to the distance, but

utmost and became so entirely exhausted that the last ten miles was performed with extreme effort, and the last mile or two with great pain. It was, it seems, only by the most cruel and incessant beating, that the poor animals were forced to the

end of their task, which they accomplished two minutes and a half within the time and so won the purse for their cruel master, *J. C. C. C.*

*The Sabbath in Paris.*—The mania for dancing, which pervades all classes and all ages, is another characteristic of the people of Paris, of which some idea may be formed from the following extract from a French public journal, dated Aug. 2d, 1833:

"The *dansomania* of both sexes seems rather to increase than decrease with the uncomfortable warm weather. Sixty balls were advertised last Sunday; and for tomorrow sixty-nine are announced. Any person walking in the Elysian fields, or on the Boulevards, may be convinced that these temples of pleasure are not without worshippers. Beside these, in our own walks last Sunday, we counted no less than twenty-two gardens not advertised, where there was fiddling and dancing. Indeed this pleasure is tempting, because it is very cheap. For a bottle of beer which costs 6 sous (3d.) and 2 sous (1d.) to the fiddler, a husband and wife, with their children, may amuse themselves from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 11 at night. As this exercise both diverts the mind and strengthens the body, and as Sunday is the only day of the week which the most numerous classes of people can dispose of, without injury to themselves or the state, government encourages, as much as possible, these innocent amusements on that day. In the garden of Chausseire, on the Boulevard Neuf, we observed in the same quadrilles, last Sunday, four generations, the great-grandparents dancing with their great-grand-daughter, and the great-grandma dancing with her great-grandson. It was a satisfaction impossible to be expressed, to see persons of so many different ages, all enjoying the same pleasure for the present, not remembering past misfortunes, nor apprehending future ones."

The grave seemed equally as far distant from the girl of ten years old, as from her grandmother of seventy years, and from the boy that had not seen three lustres, as from the great grandsons reaching nearly fourscore years. In another quadrille were four lovers dancing with their mistresses. There again, nothing was observed but an emulation who should enjoy the present moment. Not an idea of the past or of time to come, clouded their thoughts; in a few words they were perfectly happy. Let those tormented by avarice or ambition, frequent these places on a Sunday, and they will be cured of their vile passions if they are not incurable."—Dick's "Improvement of Society."

An accident of a very interesting character occurred in Penn township, Philadelphia county, a short time since. A woman having occasion to go to a grocery store early in the evening, took with her her child of about three years old. After purchasing the articles she wanted, she was about returning home, when the child was missing. Search was made in the neighborhood, two bellmen were employed, & the neighbors generally turned out in search after the lost one, but without success. About twelve o'clock, the afflicted parents retired to bed, but sleep was absent from their pillow; and early in the following morning the inquiry was resumed. The first place the mother stopped at was the grocery where she so mysteriously missed the child; and while talking with the proprietor at the door, she thought she heard some one breathing,

ing, and also the growling of a dog. There was nothing apparently near her, but a large sugar box, turned on its side, into which she instinctively looked, and to her joy and surprise, beheld her child, fast asleep, and kept warm by a faithful dog, which lay beside it. The animal was heard making a noise in the night, as if to attract attention.

A new species of skinless oats, imported from Rotterdam, but coming originally from a remote district of China, has lately been introduced into England with success, and appears to agree with the climate. Both the produce and quality are said to be superior to any grain hitherto grown in that country, and so nutritious is it, that one peck, as horse corn, goes further than three pecks of common oats.

The judges of the Court of Session, in case of their being unable to attend, always send an excuse to the Lord President. On one occasion, when Lord Stonfield sent an apologetic note, Lord Baxfield asked the President in his broad dialect, "What excuse can a stout fellow like him have?" "My Lord," answered the President, "he has lost his wife." "Lost his wife!" exclaimed Baxfield, whose conubial lot was not the most happy; "that is a good excuse, truly; I wish we had a

the same!"

A man and his wife were striving about who should wear the breeches; in the mean time one knocked at the door; the good man stepped out to see who was there, and asked him who he wished to speak with, the person answered, he wished to speak with the master of the house. Wait, said he, a little time, and I will answer you, for as yet the case is doubtful; so stepping in, his wife and he went to it again, and she at last yielded him the victory. Now, friend, thou mayst speak with me—I am the master of the house; but I could not tell thee so before, because my wife said I had not decided the controversy.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, and other distinguished members of Congress, have accepted the invitation of the Whig committee of Philadelphia, and will dine in that city, on the approaching anniversary of our Independence.

## THE LAWS.

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Propt.,  
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, June 23, 1834.

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